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Approved For Release 2004/10/12 : CIA-RDP78M02660R000300080034-1

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MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

PLC

TO:

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY— ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Al Timothy

OF (Organization)

Senator McClure's staff

☐ PLEASE CALL → PHONE NO. 224-1011
CODE/EXT.
☐ WILL CALL AGAIN ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

There will soon be a vote (perhaps Monday) on reducing the funds for the Senate Subcom. on Internal Security (Senate Judiciary Com.). Senator McClure is much against this and thinks that that subcommittee should not be done away with. He would therefore like a briefing on "subversion in the U.S." so he can better support the cause. Since the vote may be taken Monday this matter should be taken care of ASAP.

| RECEIVED BY | DATE | TIME |
|-------------|------|-------|
| ndl | 2/26 | 10:25 |

STANDARD FORM 63
REVISED AUGUST 1967
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

GPO : 1969--048-16-80341-1 282-289 63-108

KGB WORLD THREAT

The KGB, the foreign intelligence arm of the Soviets directs worldwide networks of espionage and political action. The estimated strength in the Soviet Union is 490,000 employees and abroad about 2,500 officers. Most, if not all of the 2,500 are engaged in active operations against foreign targets. The KGB uses the cover of official Soviet representatives including the United Nations, to conduct espionage operations. Over the years, a large number of Soviet officials have been declared persona non grata or asked to leave.

The KGB supports all aspects of Soviet national interests, including industrial espionage to further Soviet technology. The KGB also directs the intelligence services of Bloc countries and has a strong influence in directing Cuban intelligence activities.

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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

January 26, 1976

TAT

[REDACTED]
Office of Legislative Counsel
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

TAT

Dear [REDACTED]

As to a telephone conversation with a member of my staff on Monday, January 19th, concerning the book by John Barron, KGB, I would appreciate if you could furnish me with the following information.

- 1 -- What number of Soviet officials were asked to leave Western countries since 1965, and what were the specific reasons?
- 2 -- Do we have any knowledge if the KGB has penetrated any of the Embassies that are located in Moscow; if so, which foreign Embassies, including that of the United States, were involved?
- 3 -- To what extent has the KGB been involved in the Mid-East crises?
- 4 -- What is the real strength of the KGB in USSR and their strength in Western world countries?
- 5 -- Since 1960, how many Soviet Nationals were arrested at the UN, and for what reasons?
- 6 -- To what extent are the KGB personnel involved in the news media and commercial exploits in the United States?
- 7 -- What was the extent of the KGB contamination of water at the U. S. Polaris base?
- 8 -- What was the growth of the Soviet official representation in the Western World in the following years: 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1975?

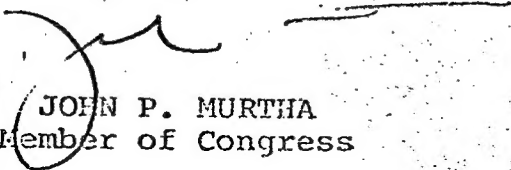
TAT

Page 2 -- January 26, 1976

9 -- What is the number of official U. S. representatives in Russia, and what is the number of official USSR representatives in the United States? It was reported in the book that the figures were 108 and 189 respectively; if this is the case, why is their delegation so much larger than ours?

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Carmen Scialabba of my staff.

Sincerely,



JOHN P. MURTHA
Member of Congress

JPM/CS/wm



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Legislative Counsel

Washington, D. C. 20505

Telephone: [redacted] (Code 143-6121)

12 February 1976

TO: Honorable John P. Murtha
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Per your request, enclosed are
responses to your questions on the KGB.
There were a few questions which we
suggest an inquiry be made of the FBI
or Department of State



George L. Cary

FORM 1533 OBSOLETE
6-68 PREVIOUS EDITIONS

(40)

1. Since 1965, over 350 Soviet officials have been declared persona non grata or asked quietly to leave virtually every non-Communist country in the world. In every case, the officials involved have been caught in various acts of espionage, or have been engaged in acts of subversion. The ranks of those involved have ranged from Soviet embassy chauffeurs to counselors of embassy.

2. Since the late 1940's, the KGB has succeeded in penetrating virtually every foreign embassy in Moscow, including that of the United States, either by the recruitment of foreign diplomats and/or their staff members, or by audio penetration. At least during the last ten years, the KGB has concentrated its efforts against the NATO embassies.

3. The KGB has been heavily involved in the Mid-East crises, both in the fields of information collection and covert action, i. e., political action. In addition, the GRU (Soviet military intelligence) has been involved in the training, in the USSR, of individual members of various Arab "liberation fronts", in guerilla warfare and tactics.

4. The estimated strength of the KGB in the USSR is about 400,000 staff employees. This figure does not include the hundreds of thousands of KGB agents and informers, but does include the Border Troops, whose strength is estimated at about 175,000. The strength of the KGB outside the USSR (excluding the East European countries and Cuba) is about 2,500 officers. Because the KGB abroad has virtually no administrative or logistics support apparatus, virtually all of this number are engaged in active operations against foreign targets.

5. We must refer you to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for this information. However, the attached example

of KGB use of the UN Secretariat as cover for operations in the U. S. may be of interest.

6. We must refer you to the FBI for information.

7. The contamination case to which you refer was as follows. The KGB residency, i. e. the KGB group, in London suggested to KGB headquarters that radioactive waste be surreptitiously put into the waters of Holy Loch, the U. S. Navy's Polaris base in Scotland. Then, by means undefined, information would be given to the British press that U. S. submarines were poisoning Holy Loch. The goal of the operation was to raise a hue and cry in the UK which would result in denial of permission by the British Government to the Polaris base to remain in the UK. According to a KGB defector, KGB headquarters disapproved the operation and it was not carried out.

8. The growth of the official Soviet representation in the non-Communist world is as follows for the years in question. These figures do not include the number of Soviet military and economic aid advisors to various underdeveloped countries, such figures being exceedingly difficult to obtain.

1960 - 3,800

1965 - 6,000

1970 - 7,800

1975 - about 10,000

9. We must refer you to the FBI and the Department of State for the answers to these questions.

representative Wright Patman, the

RUSSIAN U.N. AIDE ARRESTED AS SPY

N.Y. Times, 8 Feb 70

Is Seized by F.B.I. on Coast and Accused of Seeking Missile Defense Data

By The Associated Press

SEATTLE, Feb. 7—A Soviet employee of the United Nations was arrested today and charged with espionage in trying to obtain secret information about the missile defense of the Pacific Northwest.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested Aleksandr V. Tikhomirov, 37 years old, a document translator in the United Nations Secretariat, in downtown Seattle. He was arraigned this evening and jailed to in lieu of \$100,000 bond.

The complaint charged that Mr. Tikhomirov had been conspiring since January, 1969, to obtain documents connected with national defense.

The FBI said the arrest stemmed partly from information supplied by an unidentified technical sergeant in the United States Air Force who had clearance for access to material classified as secret.

The agency said that the

Continued on Page 13, Column 3



Aleksandr V. Tikhomirov

States delegation to the United Nations said that the Secretariat was informed tonight of Mr. Tikhomirov's arrest.

"An appropriate American official notified an appropriate Secretariat official," the spokesman said. He would not elaborate and would not say what the reaction at the Secretariat had been. Other United Nations spokesmen refused to comment.

An agreement between the United States and the United Nations gives Secretariat employees immunity from prosecution for actions performed in their

Nations duties, but observers said that the immunity did not extend to acts that have nothing to do with those duties.

Because he is an employee of the Secretariat, Mr. Tikhomirov had unlimited freedom to travel. Higher ranking members of Communist bloc missions attached to the United Nations are restricted in their travel in the United States.

Hearing Set for Wednesday

Special to The New York Times

SEATTLE, Feb. 7—A hearing for Mr. Tikhomirov was scheduled for 9:30 A.M. next Wednesday in Federal District Court in Seattle.

Translates Documents

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 7—Mr. Tikhomirov is listed in the Secretariat Directory as a translator. This indicates that he works only with translating documents and not with oral interpretation during United Nations debates or meetings.

A United Nations spokesman said tonight that no other information would be available on Mr. Tikhomirov until the opening of United Nations offices tomorrow. He is one of about 3,000 Secretariat employees here, and no one could be found tonight with personal knowledge of his activities.

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Union.

Mr. Tikhomirov lives at the Excelsior Hotel in New York City with his wife and young daughter, the authorities said.

If convicted, he would face a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment or a \$10,000 fine, or both.

A spokesman from the United



N.Y. Times, 9 Feb 70

Associated Press

HELD AS SPY: Aleksandr V. Tikhomirov, Soviet aide at U.N., after his arrest Saturday night in Seattle.

Soviet U.N. Mission Said to Get Lawyer For Aide in Spy Case

By SAM POPE BREWER

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 8—The Soviet mission to the United Nations was reported today to have arranged legal representation for Aleksandr V. Tikhomirov, a Russian translator for the United Nations, who was arrested in Seattle yesterday on charges of espionage.

United Nations sources said that the international organization was following a hands-off policy in the case, which they said appeared to be a matter between the United States and the Soviet Union. Mr. Tikhomirov, a 37-year-old Soviet citizen, is employed by the United Nations Secretariat but has no diplomatic immunity except in